

of so many who have worked so hard and persistently in the direction of the goal now about to be touched. There were congratulations and cheerings and handshakings and settlements of wagers, more premiums on stocks and heavy advances in real estate.

It is the belief of Mr. Castle that the new American policy will bring about in that great country, as well as in this small group, most astounding and progressive changes. For instance, it is now held quite generally that the United States as a Government will construct and maintain the Nicaragua canal. There will be practically two navies—one for the Atlantic and one for the Pacific. There will be a quite large standing army. There will be a reconstructed or reorganized state militia under national control and drilled by educated officers. There will be expansion and widening in the industrial world. And for another thing there will be more of President McKinley as chief magistrate of a great nation.

It is the proposal of the leading army men and their advisers and confidants to have a standing corps of more than 100,000 men. The bill recently enacted placed the figure at 61,000. The need of a large trained force has been keenly felt. There was real embarrassment in the fact and the law that the President could not handle or use the States militia of the various commonwealths without consent of the Governors. This must be remedied, for the United States has entered upon a new policy.

Mr. Castle says now that personally he is of the opinion that the war with Spain will have ended before this year is done. When the ultimatum went out Mr. Castle thought the peace settlements would be under way by July 1. That is still thought by many observing and important men in the States. There is a most striking thought in the realization of the unpreparedness of the American Government when hostilities opened. A people who harbor no idea of fighting till their liberties are trampled upon or their sense of right tested were suddenly called upon to do battle. There existed no smoldering ambition to conquer people and acquire territory. There was no standing army and it had to be made and has been made magnificently. Courage and intelligence and purpose have combined to contrive wonders. But the lesson has been learned and there will be in the equation hereafter the factor of war footing. One of the men whose command has the eager and willing ear of every wearer of the blue has said that had this war been with a certain continental power, the foreign government, being one of famous preparedness, would have had an army of invasion 250,000 in number on American soil. The chief dependence of the generals of the United States is upon the small regular forces.

Cuba now seems well in hand, though there will be much fighting yet in and around the Pearl of the Antilles. There remains to dispose of yet the fleet of Cervera and the city of Havana. The fleet is being corded and the next news from the States will tell of approaching investment of Havana. At the capital of Cuba, Blanco has gathered an army of 80,000 of the best soldiers he can get. He has called forces from the other cities and the other provinces and has fortified Havana and mined the harbor. His resistance will be a determined one, but Havana must succumb as must Santiago and the whole of the island. It is said that in the army of Blanco the men average six years younger than the men in the Spanish army and that there are in the Spanish force many boys between the ages of fourteen and seventeen.

Mr. Castle says the United States have been given the best use of the islands in the entertainment of troops here as arranged by the citizens. The health of the men in transit has been and will be saved by the opportunity afforded here of giving them a few hours ashore. Without this halt, traveling in crowded ships, they would for the rest of the journey be fine subjects for the cruel fevers of the tropics.

FOR ANNEXATION.

Portion of Debate in House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Eight hours, comprising the afternoon and evening sessions of the House today, were devoted to debate of the Newlands resolution for the annexation of Hawaii. Twenty speeches were delivered, most of them being brief. A vote will be taken at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and in order to give time for speeches which members desire to make, the House agreed to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The resolution, according to estimates today, will receive, with the exception of not more than twelve, all the Republican votes and will enlist the support of from fifteen to twenty Democrats and members of other parties.

A few private bills were disposed of and the Hawaiian debate proceeded.

Grosvenor (R.) of Ohio was recognized first, and, in introducing his remarks, said the pending question was not for party politics, and he would not appeal to any of his Republican colleagues who might oppose annexation to go contrary to their convictions and support annexation as a party project.

Arguing for the constitutionality of the proposed annexation, he contended the power to annex was given to Congress in the "general welfare" clause of the Constitution. Replying to the claim that Hawaii is unnecessary as a naval or commercial point in Pacific transit because Oonalaska, on the Aleutians, now an American possession, is a route 800 miles shorter than the Honolulu route, Grosvenor presented a letter from Commodore Melville, in which he said, while the Oonalaska route was the shorter, the dense and long-continued fogs, the ice floes and storms at and off Oonalaska and the absence of commerce in the Aleutians made the northern route unsafe and unprofitable for merchants and passenger ships.

Proceeding, he touched lightly the suggestion that American labor, with its vigor, intelligence and energy, would be affected by the slight competition which it would meet at the hands of the Asiatics in the Hawaiian Islands. Grosvenor said he advocated the resolutions upon a ground entirely separated from any war emergency. He saw in the near future a wonderful development in the commerce of the East, and in order to provide for the Western part of the country to secure a just and profitable share in that wealth of commerce, "this half-way house upon the highway of the Pacific" was essential.

Richardson (D.) of Tennessee followed in opposition to the pending measure, laying down the general proposition that only self-interest should be considered in contemplating any step affecting the Government, and from that point of view alone would he treat annexation. Richardson said he was a firm believer in the Monroe doctrine, and wanted its integrity to be preserved, but he was convinced that annexation would be a step that would end unavoidably in the abandonment of the doctrine.

Cochran (D.) of Missouri, in a speech replete with comparisons with policies of the countries of Europe, argued in advocacy of colonization, not of conquest. Failure to annex these islands, Cochran said, would be to invite war, for in five years, left to the present condition of population, the Government of Hawaii would be revolutionized, and in five years the country given over to pagan control. The Philippine islands formed an entirely different proposition, and he protested vigorously against the foisting of that proposition at this time to strangle a righteous issue.

Howard (D.) of Georgia, in a speech occupying more than an hour, opposing the resolutions, elaborated on the principal arguments advocated by the opposition and devoted much time to a careful review of American diplomatic relations with Hawaii. He denominated the dominant Government in Hawaii as the "Government of sugar, for sugar, and by sugar."

The only hope of the anti-annexationists in the Senate is to break a quorum. That they cannot do, as indicated last night, and there is gloom in the anti-annexation camp tonight.

MOHICAN'S MISSION.

To Establish Base of Supplies in Ladrone Group.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—When the cruiser Philadelphia goes down to San Francisco from Mare Island within two weeks, it will be under orders to proceed to Honolulu. Once there the Mohican, which is now due at the islands, will be detached from that station and will start for the South Pacific. The mission of the little ship will be to plant the American flag on every remaining possession of Spain.

Nothing has been done by Admiral Dewey in the matter of reducing the two fortified towns on the Caroline islands as yet, and to insure the subjections of both the Ladrone and Caroline groups is to be the mission of the Mohican. The Mohican will carry as large a force of marines as possible, and it is not thought she will have any trouble in reducing any fortifications encountered. While a force will be landed at the towns visited no garrison will be left, that duty being delegated to General Merritt, who will see to it after his principal work at Manila is performed.

Meanwhile the Philadelphia will represent the United States at Honolulu. While it is not expected that the Senate will have passed the annexation resolution by the time the Philadelphia leaves, such may be the case, and the result will be, in that event, that the cruiser will carry instructions for raising the flag over the palace. In the event that Congress shall have adjourned without action, and the President shall decide to take possession of Hawaii as a military necessity, the Philadelphia will represent his authority in the new possession.

MADE A LANDING

United States Flag Floats Over Cuban Soil.

600 MARINES ARE FIGHTING

Four Men Are Killed—15,000 Men Have Sailed From Tampa to Aid Sampson.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Navy Department today posted the following bulletin: "On June 7th Admiral Sampson ordered the Marblehead, Commander McCalla, and the Yankee, Commander Brownson, to take possession of the outer bay of Guantanamo. These vessels entered the harbor at daylight on the 7th, driving a Spanish gunboat into the inner harbor, and took possession of the lower bay, which is now held by the Marblehead."

Dispatches of the 11th say: Six hundred marines have pitched their tents among the smoking ruins of the outer fortifications of Guantanamo and the Stars and Stripes for the first time float on a Spanish flagstaff in Cuba.

To Captain Clark and the battleship Oregon belong the honor of accomplishing the first successful landing of the war. The forty marines from the battleship went ashore this morning and occupied the left entrance of the bay until the troopship Panther arrived with 600 marines.

The whole operation of silencing the guns and landing the forces was as easy as placing a Sunday School picnic. The Marblehead had, backed by the Vixen and Dolphin, opened on the earthworks. The shores to the right of the entrance were lined with guns and rifle pits, but the Spaniards stampeded after firing a few shots.

The Marblehead, Dolphin, Vixen and two colliers have been off the entrance of the harbor for several days and yesterday morning they sailed into the channel. A mile further up they opened fire, sending fifty shots at the fortifications on the left. The hills on the right of the entrance were deserted. There are no defenses on the right side of the harbor.

No attempt was made to land until the Oregon steamed in early this morning. Captain Clark immediately sent forty marines ashore and twenty from the Marblehead followed. They found evidence of a very hasty departure by the Spaniards. Watches, hammocks and ammunition were scattered among the earthworks and a Spanish flag was found in one of the rifle pits. The little detachment of marines held the place until the Panther arrived, when they were recalled and the work of disembarking began.

Guantanamo is about forty miles east of Santiago de Cuba, and is a splendid location for a base of supplies for the blockading fleet.

UNITED STATES CAMP (entrance of Guantanamo Bay). Sunday, June 12 (via Kingston, Jamaica, Monday, June 13, 8:40 a. m.)—The Spaniards who last night attacked the camp of the First Battalion of Marines under Lieutenant R. W. Huntington were repulsed with heavy loss. Four Americans were killed, namely:

Surgeon J. B. Gibbs of New York city, Sergeant Smith of Company D, Private McColgan of Company D, Private Dunurishy of Company D. The wounded were: Private McGowan of Company D, hand shattered, and the pilot on the United States cruiser Marblehead shot through the leg.

Lieutenants Neville and Shaw of Company D, with fifty men, were on picket duty all night and were attacked by a strong force of Spaniards. The pickets held the Spaniards off until released this morning. Reinforcements were landed from the Texas and Marblehead this morning. They consisted of sixty men and two rapid-fire guns.

The men are suffering greatly from heat and thirst, but they are all behaving splendidly in and out of the fire. After McColgan and Dunurishy were killed their heads were shockingly mutilated with machetes.

Dispatches of the 12th say: Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington's 600 marines lie in rifle pits, under almost continuous hail of Spanish bullets. Forty-eight hours of practically ceaseless fighting has well-nigh wrecked the men, who arrived incapacitated for active field duty by the long wait on the Panther.

With few exceptions, however, the marines showed spirit under the persistent fire of the Spanish bushwhackers.

A SOBERING EFFECT.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The news of the attack by the Spaniards upon the United States marines at Guantanamo bay Saturday night was not confirmed by official advices up to the close of the day here. However, there is no disposition to question the accuracy of the press reports, and the news had a rather sobering effect upon the element that has insisted upon rushing troops forward regardless of their unpreparedness.

OFF FOR CUBA.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The first army of invasion to Cuba is now well on its way, thirty-two transport steamships bearing over 15,000 officers and men, convoyed by battle-ships, cruisers, gunboats and auxiliary craft, sixteen in number, having actually sailed from Key West at daybreak this morning.

Besides the men and officers making up the expedition, the transports carried a vast quantity of supplies and war equipment, necessary to maintain an organization of this size for at least sixty days.

Captain Taylor of the battle-ship Indiana is in command of the naval convoy which accompanied the transport ships. It has been presumed that this capable officer would be charged with this duty, but the fact of his command cannot now be stated positively.

The make-up of the convoy fleet is still withheld, and in fact the Navy Department knows only as to the general character of its strength. Besides the Indiana, one other battle-ship and a first-class cruiser accompany the fleet. The other ships are lesser cruisers, gunboats and auxiliary craft. Five of the available ships of the fleet went to Port Tampa, while eleven remained off Key West. When the five war ships and the thirty-two transports reached Key West a junction was made with the eleven war ships at that point, and the combined fleets started together. Naval officials speak of it as a magnificent marine procession. The transports stretched out for several miles, according to a high naval official. The war ships proper, headed by the majestic Indiana, stretched at least three-quarters of a mile.

SHIPS ARE IN SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Navy Department today posted the following bulletin:

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, June 14.—Lieutenant Blue just returned after a detour of seventy statute miles of observation of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. He reports the Spanish fleet is all there. The Spanish attacked vigorously the camp at Guantanamo. An output of four marines were killed and their bodies mutilated. Surgeon Gibbs was killed.

SAMPSON.

The last lingering doubt that may have existed as to the presence of Cervera's fleet in Santiago harbor was removed when Admiral Sampson's dispatch reached the Navy Department last night. Up to that time information as to the number and character of the vessels lying in the harbor, shielded from observation by the hills, had been obtained through Cuban sources, supplemented by such glimpses as could be obtained by the naval officers from the outside entrance. Now, however, according to Lieutenant Blue, the ships have been actually seen by an American officer. The officials here are full of praise for Lieutenant Blue's achievement.

MUST LEAVE CANADA.

MADRID, June 14.—It was officially announced today that Senor Dubose, the former charge d'affaires at Washington, and Lieutenant Carranza, the former Spanish naval attaché at Washington, have been "invited" to leave Canada, owing to the "Canadian authorities having intercepted a letter which Lieutenant Carranza addressed to the Minister of Marine, giving an account of the condition of the American fortifications."

ON TO HAVANA.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A special to the World from Washington says: Having been convinced that Spain will not surrender until Havana is reduced and occupied, President McKinley has given orders to have a large expedition immediately prepared to invade the Cuban capital, but the city of Santiago and the Cape Verde fleet are to be captured or destroyed and Porto Rico is to be taken before the army of invasion is to be ordered to move on Havana. It is expected that Santiago will be occupied and the Spanish fleet there captured or destroyed within the next two weeks, and San Juan will fall during the next fortnight.

Major-General Fitzhugh Lee will be in command of the army that will invade Havana, and he has been instructed to prepare his forces for the attack.

Major-General Miles will be commander-in-chief of the entire army in Cuba, but General Lee will practically direct the army that is to capture Havana. It is believed here that General Lee will be made Military Governor of Cuba when it capitulates. Great Britain, through its Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, it is said, has informed Secretary of State Day that when the United States captures Cuba, Spain will be forced to end the war. Great Britain looks on the situation in the light that Cuba is what both nations are fighting for, and when Spain has lost her land there will be nothing left to fight for.

Sir Julian Pauncefote has assured Secretary of State Day that the powers will not permit Spain to continue a hopeless war to the detriment of their commerce. Great Britain's assurances probably account for President McKinley's orders to Tampa authorities to prepare the Army to move on Havana.

AT MANILA'S GATES.

LONDON, June 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, forwarding advices he has received from Manila up to June 8th, says: On June 5th the insurgents forced the

passage of the Zapote river and captured Las Pinas and Paranaqui. Since then, up to the time my advices left Manila, the fighting had been continuous, and the Spaniards were being gradually driven in.

The fall of the city seems imminent before the arrival of the American forces. Manila is absolutely incapable of resisting bombardment. The defenders of the city have suffered severely from the incessant attacks, from want of food and rest, and the hospitals and churches are crowded with the wounded.

VIENNA, June 14.—The Neue Freie Presse says that Spain has requested the powers to urge the United States to occupy Manila should the town surrender, and not allow the insurgents to do so.

Ambassador Hay denies that he sent a communication announcing the fall of Manila.

ALL FOR DEWEY.

DENVER, June 14.—The trainload of projectiles and explosives from New York, en route to Mare Island, Cal., reached Denver today. The distance from Chicago had been covered in world's record time. The ten cars of heavy freight were hauled across the prairie and up the Rocky mountains in 38 hours and 33 minutes, whereas the regular running time for freight between Chicago and Denver is about sixty hours. The train left New York last Friday night, reaching Chicago shortly after noon on Sunday. At 12:43 P. M., it pulled out over the Burlington for Denver, arriving here at 3:15 a. m. today. Without hardly a moment's delay a Denver and Rio Grande engine was attached to the train, and its journey across the mountains was begun. Two engines will be used in crossing the pass, and the Rio Grande officials hope to maintain the rate of speed at which it was rushed from Chicago.

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